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Volume 1. No. 9 (New Series)	October 22—November 4, 1945
CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS	183
MR. BEVIN'S SPEECH ON CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.	204

ARGENTINA. *Oct. 30.*—The Government published a decree stating that in order that the elections should be "clean, correct, and free" all political parties would be allowed to resume activities. Premises, documents, and other property would be returned to their owners, and indoor meetings allowed.

The Minister of the Interior gave federal commissioners of the provinces instructions on behaviour before and during elections so as to ensure complete impartiality, and a list of subjects they must not mention publicly, including the war, the position of former belligerents, and the country's international position and sovereignty.

The government recognized the Venezuelan Government.

Oct. 31.—Exclusion of Argentina from the I.L.O. (*see France.*)

Nov. 3.—The Minister of the Interior resigned, and was succeeded by Gen. Urdapilleta. Gen. Podesta was appointed Commander of the Campo de Mayo.

Demonstrations were held in Buenos Ayres in support of Col. Peron, despite an official ban, and the police fraternized with the crowd.

AUSTRALIA. *Oct. 26.*—It was announced that a detachment of 1,500 volunteers was to take part in the occupation of Japan.

Nov. 1.—The Government decided to provide sites for the establishment of rocket research stations.

Dr. Evatt, referring to the question of dealing with Russia's request for an Allied Control Council for Japan, said that if Australia's request to participate was rejected it was "a poor look-out for that international co-operation which is always preached but not always practised".

BELGIUM. *Oct. 26.*—Loan agreement with Canada. (*see Canada.*)

Oct. 27.—The Premier announced that the Bank of Belgium was to be nationalized.

Oct. 31.—The United Nations Charter was ratified. M. Spaak stated in Parliament that a regional agreement for Western Europe was possible and desirable, especially for the defence of the small nations.

Nov. 2.—The Government published the notes of Hitler's interpreter of the meeting between King Leopold and Hitler in 1940, with a letter from the King commenting on it, in which he said that certain statements attributed to him were actually made by Hitler. He also said he had engaged in no political negotiation, and went to Berchtesgaden to obtain the freedom of war prisoners and alleviation of the burdens imposed on Belgium.

BRAZIL. *Oct. 25.*—The War Minister issued an order to the Army asking for unity, and stating that "elections will be held on Dec. 2 and no political or electoral changes will be made in current legislation without previous agreement between the various political parties."

Senhor Dodsworth was appointed Foreign Minister.

Troops took up positions to guard the President's palace, the War Office, and other buildings, after street fighting between supporters of the President and those of the Presidential candidate, Gen. Gomez. Later, President Vargas resigned, and handed over power to the Supreme Court. The Cabinet also resigned, with the exception of Gen. Monteiro, the War Minister. (The President had just appointed his brother as chief of police. The War Minister thereupon called a meeting of the chiefs of the Armed Forces, which decided to urge Dr. Vargas to resign, to avoid disturbances.)

Oct. 30.—Dr. Linhares, President of the Supreme Court, assumed the Presidency at the request of the Army.

Oct. 31.—A new Cabinet was sworn in with Dr. Velloso as Foreign Minister (as before); Dr. Doria, Justice of the Interior; Sr. Pires de Rio, Finance; Gen. Monteiro, War; Adm. Dodsworth Martius, Marine; Sr. Joppert, Public Works and Transport; Sr. Morais, Agriculture; Major de Mendonea, Labour; and Sr. da Cunha, Education.

Dr. Velloso told the press that the solution of the crisis was entirely constitutional, and that the Presidential election would be entirely free, and there was no intention of restricting the political liberties of the people. Dr. Vargas, who had left for the country, was a perfectly free citizen. Brazil's established foreign policy would continue.

Dr. Vargas, in a proclamation, said he left office with no feelings of personal hatred, and expressed his love for the people.

Nov. 1.—The Communist Party's offices re-opened, and the Chief of Police stated that the party was free to "function legally".

BURMA. *Oct. 23.*—The Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (The Burma Patriotic Front) stated that it would accept the Governor's invitation to help in forming the Executive Council provided it was allowed to nominate 11 out of the 15 Members, including the Home Minister, and to distribute the portfolios at its discretion. These 11 nominees would work as a team, under instructions from the leadership of the organization. Aung San was understood to claim that the Freedom League represented Burma as a whole.

Oct. 24.—The formal surrender of the Japanese forces was signed in Rangoon. The Governor received from the Freedom League a list of its nominees for the Executive Council. They included Aung San,

Thein Pe (Communist), Takim Mya (Socialist), U. Aye and U. Ba, of the Myochit Party, and 2 Karens.

Oct. 29.—It was officially announced that the Governor's discussions with the Freedom League broke down owing to the latter's insistence on terms which virtually amounted to an ultimatum to him to accept their nominees for 11 out of the 15 places on the Council and to allot them portfolios according to the League's wishes.

Nov. 1.—The Governor appointed an Executive Council of 10 members: 5 Burmese, 3 from the indigenous minorities, and 2 Britons (Gen. C. F. Pearce and Sir Raibeart MacDougall). The Burmese and Karens included U. Ba On, U. Aye, U. Pu, Thakin Yan Aung, Sir Paw Tun, and Sir Htoon Aung Gyaw.

CANADA. *Oct. 26.*—A loan agreement was concluded with Belgium for a credit of \$25 million for the purchase of Canadian goods. It was repayable in 30 years at 3 per cent interest.

Oct. 28.—Sir John Boyd Orr was appointed Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. Syria and The Lebanon were admitted as members.

CEYLON. *Oct. 31.*—The British Government's White Paper on the Soulbury Commission's proposals. (*see Great Britain.*)

Nov. 2.—The Board of Ministers decided to recommend to the State Council the interim acceptance of the British Government's proposals, but asked the Council to express its disappointment at the decision to defer the admission of Ceylon to full Dominion status.

CHINA. *Oct. 22.*—Fighting between Government and Communist forces broke out in Shantung.

An American ship on the Yangtze was machine-gunned from Chingkiang. The C-in-C. of the Shanghai-Nanking zone told the U.S. Commander that the area was full of Communists, and that he would do his utmost to prevent a similar occurrence.

Oct. 24.—It was announced in Chungking that an agreement had been reached with the Soviet Government for Chinese troops to be sent to Manchuria by sea to land at ports north of Port Arthur.

Oct. 28.—The Minister of Information announced that he had informed the Communists at Yen-an that the Government would respect the *status quo* in Communist areas "away from the railways" in north China if the Communists would cease raiding railways used by Government troops. They were also asked to send a military delegation immediately to Chungking to discuss the reorganization of the Communist troops and the areas to which they were to be assigned.

Peking was reported to be surrounded by the Communist 8th Route Army, which was in control of much of the outlying country. Large numbers of U.S. Marines were in the city and at Tientsin, and Chinese Government troops were arriving daily by air from the south.

Yen Hsi-shan, the Governor of Shansi, reported to Chungking that severe fighting had been going on in which his forces had suffered 15,000 casualties and that Changchih had been captured by the

Communists. His forces were remaining on the defensive, in accordance with the Government's orders, and were merely resisting the Communist attacks. Fighting was also reported from east Suiyuan, Hopei, in areas south of Peking, Shensi, Honan, Anhwei, Chekiang, Hupeh, and Kwangtung.

Oct. 29.—The Communists were reported to have rejected the Government's offer to respect the *status quo* in Communist areas if the Communists ceased attacking the railways, on the ground that if Government troops were allowed to penetrate by the railways and so get "point control" of important cities they could then proceed to get "surface control" of Communist areas.

Communist officials complained that the Government were forming Japanese soldiers into anti-Communist volunteer corps, and that Japanese and puppet troops "maintaining order" along the Peking-Hankow railway were plundering, killing, and raping.

Oct. 30.—Government troops landed at Chinwangtao from U.S. ships. Communist forces were reported to be massed along the railways leading from that and other northern ports, some of them commanded by Chang Hsuch-shih, a son of Chang Tso-lin. Government spokesmen stated that about 100 miles of the Peking-Hankow line had been destroyed by Communists, and many miles of the line from Pukow to Tientsin. (These were the two main arteries for the movement northward of Government troops).

Chungking radio reported that the conversations with the Communists had reached a deadlock, but the Government had telegraphed to Yen-an asking the Communist members of the military sub-committee (set up at the recent talks on unity) to come to Chungking.

Oct. 31.—The troops landed at Chinwangtao reached the Great Wall at Shanhaikuan. Communist forces captured Fengchen, Tsining, and Liangchen, in Suiyuan, and were reported to be attacking the capital, Kweisui.

Nov. 1.—Chungking announced that agreement had been reached with Soviet officials at Changchun for the landing of Chinese troops in Manchuria.

Nov. 3.—The Communists captured Kweisui and Tatung, giving them control of Suiyuan and of the railway from Kalgan westward.

The Minister of Information published the Government's peace plan, under which both sides would order their troops to halt; the Communists would retire 10 kilometres from all railways, which the Government would guard only with police; the Communists would be consulted before any troops were moved by rail; and the Political Council would appoint a commission to investigate conditions along the railways and report violations by either side.

A Communist spokesman in Chungking said he believed the offer did not apply to the Peking-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow lines, both very important to the Government.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Oct. 19.—Fr. Josef Tiso, Dr. Stefan Tiso, Dr. V. Tuka, Dr. Kursinzky, and Alexander Mach were handed over

as war criminals by the Americans at the request of the Government.

Oct. 24.—Commercial agreement signed in Paris. (*see France.*)

Oct. 28.—President Benes, in an Independence Day broadcast, said that the Sudeten Germans must leave. He appealed to the U.S.S.R., Britain, and the other allies for help finally to settle the question.

The President signed 4 decrees for the nationalization of 1,000 big industries, all large enterprises in the food and drink trades, joint stock banks, and insurance companies.

Parliament opened, for the first time since Dec. 16, 1938.

Oct. 30.—The provisional National Assembly held its first meeting and confirmed Dr. Benes in office as President of the Republic.

DENMARK. Oct. 25.—The Foreign Minister told the Cabinet that the U.S.S.R. had refused to receive in East Prussia 250,000 German refugees still in Denmark, and had asked the Government to approach the British and American authorities for help. The refugees were costing them £20,000 a day.

Oct. 30.—The General Election was held and resulted in the Social Democrats securing 48 seats (a loss of 18); Liberals, 11 (a loss of 2); Conservatives, 26 (a loss of 5); Agrarians, 38 (a gain of 10); Communists, 18 (a gain of 15); and Land Tax Party, 3 (a gain of 1).

EGYPT. Oct. 29.—F.-M. Lord Alanbrooke arrived in Cairo.

Oct. 30.—The King received Lord Alanbrooke.

Nov. 1.—Students stopped work in protest against the Balfour Declaration. Mr. Bevin's speech on relations with Egypt. (*see Great Britain.*)

Nov. 2.—Rioting occurred in Cairo and Alexandria, in which Jewish shops were damaged and looted during a general strike called by Arabs. Nearly 300 people were injured in Cairo and some 200 in Alexandria. The police were attacked and several of them wounded.

All British forces were confined to barracks.

The Prime Minister intervened in person in Cairo in the Al Azhar district and helped in the arrest of several looters, and later, in a statement, said he considered there had been no concerted attack on Jewish shops, but that gangs from the slums had thought the general strike a good opportunity to plunder them (European and Egyptian shops were also damaged). In Cairo 300 people had been arrested for looting or for disturbing public security. It was generally believed there that the demonstrations were inspired by politicians anxious to embarrass the Government, and some of the rioters cried "Long live Nahas!"

FINLAND. Oct. 26.—A delegation in Helsinki of Russians, Finns, and a Norwegian fixed the Finnish-Russian border to run from Muotkavaari along the line dividing the Grand Duchy of Finland from the province of Archangel.

FRANCE. Oct. 19.—Arrangement for German war prisoners to work in France. (*see Germany.*)

Oct. 22.—The Election results (excluding North Africa) were: Communists, 142; Socialists, 133; M.R.P., 140; Radical Socialists, 19;

M. Marin's Right Wing Party, 26; *Alliance Democratique*, 10; *Entente Republicaine*, 12; and Independents (various), 24. Small affiliated groups brought the Communists' total to 148, and the Socialists' to 143.

To the two questions, the votes were: "Yes" by 15,094,660, and "No" by 586,039 to the first; and "Yes" by 10,487,675, and "No" by 5,170,094 to the second.

Oct. 24.—An agreement with Czechoslovakia was signed in Paris for the exchange of bauxite, phosphates, and industrial equipment for malt, hops, beer, paper, potatoes, china, etc., from Czechoslovakia.

The Socialist Party, the M.R.P., and the Communist Party reaffirmed their adhesion to the programme of the National Resistance Council.

Gen. Dentz was relieved by Gen. de Gaulle, and his sentence commuted to one of detention for life.

Oct. 31.—The International Labour Organization voted unanimously for the exclusion of the Argentine Workers' delegate and his adviser on the grounds that the delegate was not representative, and that trade union freedom had been suppressed in Argentina.

Nov. 1.—The International Labour Organization elected its governing body, to hold office for 3 years.

Nov. 3.—At the I.L.O. meeting the credentials committee dealing with a protest by the workers' group against the presence of an Argentine delegate, ruled that it was not possible to refuse to accept the credentials of the Argentine Government, since Argentina had been accepted as one of the United Nations. It decided, however, that the credentials of the workers' delegates were not valid; it was ascertained that those of the employers' delegates had never been presented.

Nov. 4.—M. Bidault, addressing an M.R.P. meeting, said "No French Government could survive which accepted that a German Government, set up in Berlin or anywhere else, should give orders in territory a few miles from the French frontiers, and that French orders should no longer be obeyed there, while on the eastern side of Germany the German writ no longer ran in towns like Königsberg". The question of the Western *bloc* embarrassed him least when talking about foreign policy. Regional agreements were explicitly recognized at San Francisco as useful instruments within the general framework of the security system.

GERMANY. Oct. 19.—Gen. Eisenhower revived an arrangement made with France to transfer 1,750,000 German prisoners-of-war from American camps to work in France, provided they were fed in conformity with the requirements of the Geneva Convention.

Oct. 22.—The Allied Control Council proclaimed to the people that a new judicial system would be established. Clause 1 provided for the equality of all persons before the law; Clause 2 guaranteed the rights of the accused, who were not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law; 3 abolished the People's Court, courts of the Nazi party, and special courts and prohibited their re-establishment; 4 provided for Judges to be independent of executive control

when exercising their functions. The promotion of Judges would be based on merit and legal qualifications. Justice would be administered through the ordinary German courts.

Oct. 25.—Dr. Ley committed suicide.

Otto Abetz was arrested in the French zone.

Oct. 29.—The U.S. Military Government announced the abolition of the Nazi Party German Army free lists and the restoration of a programme of social insurance, including health insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions, etc., in so far as German funds were available.

Oct. 31.—Gen. Eisenhower issued his third monthly report on military government. Points made were that (1) the number of agreements reached by the Allied Control Council remained small because of the necessity for unanimity. U.S. policy had been to conform wherever possible, to decisions on which the other 3 were agreed; (2) the French had been unwilling to agree to the establishment of the central German administrative machinery agreed at Potsdam as being necessary for running the country as an economic unit. Consequently no progress had been made towards establishing 5 German offices at the centre; (3) the difficulties of the quadripartite system could be seen in the lack of free transportation, communications, and inter-zone commerce; (4) conditions showed that it would be some time before the Germans could maintain the "average living conditions" agreed upon at Potsdam; (5) it was possible to remove heavy industry from the country without denying the people such living conditions; (6) by the end of September progress had been made in implementing the reparations clauses of the Potsdam agreement. 29 major industrial plants in the British and U.S. zones had been packed for shipping, and orders had since been given for dismantling 10 more in the U.S. zone; (7) 2,260 industrial undertakings, including 'public utilities, in the U.S. zone had been authorized to resume production of essential goods, but owing to the coal shortage their output was far below even present capacity; (8) Allied wheat was being distributed to civilians in the Ruhr, the Saar, and the U.S. and French zones of Austria. By the end of September a reserve of 690,000 tons of imported wheat had been accumulated for emergency use in the British, U.S., and French zones; (9) in the Soviet zone confiscation of the Junker estates had begun. In Mecklenburg, Saxony, and Brandenburg holdings of war criminals, Nazi leaders, and members of the Reichstag had been confiscated and the land distributed among those owning less than 5 hectares. Farmers were now permitted to dispose freely of some of their produce; (10) in the French zone the daily ration per head was under 1,500 calories. No meat had been supplied for 2 months, and no sugar since the occupation; (11) in the British zone seed and fertilizers were needed; (12) Germans were becoming more critical and politically minded; (13) vagabonds from the former Hitler Youth were being joined by returning prisoners of war, and in some areas, particularly in Bremen, the German police had been armed.

The Allied Control Council sent lists of factories available as reparations to countries not represented on the Council.

Nov. 1.—The British Intelligence Service announced that it had secured "positive, circumstantial, consistent, and independent" evidence that Hitler had shot himself in an air raid shelter in Berlin on April 30. Bormann was believed to be dead.

It was learnt that American agents had arrested some 20 directors and managers of the leading banks which financed the Nazi war machine.

Nov. 2.—The Soviet authorities in Berlin were reported to have announced that all Germans in the Russian zone whose homes were in the British zone must return there by Nov. 5. The Berlin radio stated that the Russians had ordered that "all Germans in Mark Brandenburg who since the beginning of the war have moved into the Soviet-occupied zone must leave".

Nov. 4.—The text was published in Berlin of a law enacted by the Allied Control Council providing for the assumption of control over all German property and assets outside Germany. The first public demonstration against Fascism since 1933 took place in an industrial suburb of Hamburg.

At least 12,000 refugees were stated to be entering the British zone each day. The British senior officers of the Control Commission in the British zone made urgent representations to Berlin and to the Soviet authorities, but no reply was received during the day.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Oct. 22.*—It was learnt that the Government had informed the Soviet Government of its regret at the Soviet-Hungarian and Soviet-Rumanian economic agreements, on the ground that there had been no prior consultation by the U.S.S.R. and that the agreements left little economic opportunity for other Powers.

U.S. Note on Soviet-Hungarian economic agreement. (*see U.S.A.*)

Mr. Bevin stated that arrangements had been made to collect in transit camps all members of the Polish armed forces who wished to return to Poland. 23,000 out of 60,000 in Britain, 13,000 in Italy, and a few hundred in Germany had volunteered to be repatriated.

Oct. 23.—Mr. Bevin, in reply to a Parliamentary question, stated that elections in Hungary based on a single list of candidates would be considered by the Government as undemocratic.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened in Parliament a supplementary Budget, which he described as the first of a series conforming to a 5-year plan covering the transitional period. Income tax was reduced by 1/-, the first £50 of taxable income to pay 3/-, the next £75, 6/-, and the remainder, 9/-. Personal allowances were raised to £110 for a single person and £180 for married couples. The exemption limit was raised to £120. Surtax was increased on a graduated scale from £2,500 upwards. Excess Profits tax was reduced from Jan. 1 to 60 per cent. Post-war credits would cease after April, 1946. The Purchase tax was abolished on a limited number of household necessities.

Oct. 27.—The executive committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations completed its work, after approving a report

containing recommendations to go forward to the Preparatory Commission, the meeting of which was fixed for Nov. 23. A resolution was adopted recommending that the permanent H.Q. of the United Nations should be in the U.S.A.

Oct. 28.—The report of the executive committee was published. It stated that the committee agreed that it was urgent to establish the General Assembly and other principal organs as soon as possible, and that the first session of the Assembly should be divided into two parts, the first part to be a constituent assembly meeting in December, and the second some months later to be devoted to major world issues. Recommendations were made for the committee structure for the Assembly.

The committee also recommended the establishment of a Temporary Trusteeship Committee composed of (1) the 5 States named in Article 23 of the Charter; (2) the member States, other than the aforesaid, which were administering Mandated Territories (Australia, Belgium, New Zealand, and South Africa); (3) any other States to which might be allocated the administration of territories detached from enemy States as a result of the war, with a view to their becoming trust territories; and (4) as many other members, to be elected by the Assembly, as were necessary to secure equality between administering and non-administering members.

Other recommendations were: That the functions, activities, and assets of the League of Nations be transferred to the United Nations with certain exceptions and qualifications and without prejudice to such action as the latter might subsequently take, with the understanding that the contemplated transfer did not include the political functions of the League, which had in fact already ceased, but solely the technical and non-political functions.

Mr. Attlee announced in Parliament that the Government had decided to set up "a research and experimental establishment covering all aspects of the use of atomic energy".

Oct. 30.—Both Houses of Parliament unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to the Armed Forces and auxiliary services for their courage and sacrifice in the war.

Mr. Isaacs announced in Parliament that the Government were taking "all necessary steps to deal with cargoes required for vital purposes", and it was later stated that they had decided that the seaborne trade of the country must be carried on notwithstanding the dockers' strike, and that all classes of cargo, and not foodstuffs alone, must be loaded and unloaded.

Figures given in Parliament of the total number of killed, or presumed killed, in the Navy, Army, and Air Forces in Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East up to Aug. 14 were: 224,603 in the war against Germany, and 17,127 in the war against Japan. American figures of R.A.F. casualties. (*see U.S.A.*)

The Queen of the Netherlands arrived in the country.

Oct. 31.—Mr. Bevin stated in Parliament that in Sumatra British troops were in control of Palembang, Padang, and Medan, and that the

situation was satisfactory. 256 British Commonwealth ex-prisoners of war were still in Java. 2,497 had been evacuated, of whom 59 were Americans, 157 Dutch, and the rest British.

A White Paper was issued outlining the Government's policy regarding Ceylon. The Colonial Secretary announced in Parliament that the Government had decided on a Constitution on the general lines proposed by the Soulbury Commission as providing a "workable basis for progress". The Commission's recommendations would be modified in some particulars.

Mr. Bevin stated in Parliament that the Government's view was that the status of Danzig was unchanged, and would remain so until it was redetermined at the peace settlement.

Mr. Bevin informed Parliament that he had just received a reply from the Soviet Government to the Note about the Russian trade agreements with Hungary and Rumania. The Soviet Government did not consider that legitimate British interests were affected by the agreements, which had as their aim the promotion of the development of economic relationships between Russia and countries near her. In reply to questions he said that "one of the most disturbing elements in the endeavour to get united action in this business is this constant bilateral procedure".

Nov. 1.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation announced in Parliament that the Government adhered to the policy of trying to secure by international agreement order in the air, i.e. agreement on frequencies and fares on international routes, and agreement that would prevent the payment of subsidies and competitive rate-cutting. The Ministry proposed to acquire all transport aerodromes, and to have 3 public corporations to operate all scheduled services, each of them to be wholly financed out of Government funds.

Mr. Bevin, speaking to the Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce in London, said that mutual defence was vitally needed, not on the basis of Britain protecting Egypt, but on that of common interests.

The Arab Agency stated in London that the tension in Palestine was caused mainly by Zionist leaders attempting to force the British Government into decisions favouring the Jews. They were daily defying the British Administration.

Mr. Bevin stated in Parliament that Gen. Christison's warning to the Indonesians had the Government's full support.

Nov. 4.—Mr. Mackenzie King left for the U.S.A. The Foreign Minister of Poland, M. Rzymowski, arrived in London from Washington.

GREECE. *Oct. 24.*—Gen. W. D. Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, arrived in Athens.

Oct. 25.—The Regent and the Premier received Gen. Morgan.

Oct. 27.—F.-M. Alanbrooke arrived in Athens.

Oct. 29.—M. Sophocles Venizelos was asked to form a Cabinet, but failed. He told the press that his failure was due to the unco-operativeness of the parties.

Nov. 1.—M. Panayotis Kanelopoulos formed a Cabinet. He stated that although he was leader of the National Union Party he did not form the Government in that capacity but to save his country from economic chaos.

HUNGARY. Oct. 22.—U.S. and British Notes to the U.S.S.R. on Soviet-Hungarian economic agreement. (*see U.S.A. and Great Britain.*)

Oct. 23.—The Smallholders, Social Democrats, Communists, and National Peasants' Parties formed a National Independence Front. They issued a joint manifesto stating that the elections would be held on Nov. 4, and that, whatever the results, a coalition Government of the 4 parties should be continued.

The Smallholders' national executive decided to oppose the putting forward of a single joint list of candidates. All the parties subsequently decided to put forward separate lists.

Mr. Bevin's statement on the elections. (*see Great Britain.*)

Nov. 3.—Bardossy, the former Premier, was condemned to death by the Budapest People's Court for high treason in that he declared war on Russia in the interest of a foreign Power.

Nov. 4.—The General Election was held.

INDIA. Oct. 29.—It was learnt that the Government had accepted the invitation to attend the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

Nov. 3.—The Viceroy received Mr. Nehru, who was in Delhi to defend some 300 members of the "Indian National Army" (raised by the Japanese) who were to be court-martialled.

Nov. 4.—Lord Alanbrooke arrived at Karachi.

INDO-CHINA. Oct. 25.—French reinforcements reached Saigon, where activities by terrorists continued.

Oct. 30.—Chinese troops were reported to have arrested Commandant Fabre, the High Commissioner's representative in Laos. There were believed to be over 90,000 Chinese troops in the northern zone, and some 30,000 Japanese still in the Chinese-occupied areas.

Nov. 4.—The French authorities were reported to have decided to grant internal autonomy to Cambodia. A Cambodian authority stated that there was no move for complete independence. They were pro-French and would continue to depend on France in foreign affairs.

IRAQ. Nov. 2.—The Regent received Lord Alanbrooke, who afterwards saw the Premier and other Ministers.

ITALY. Oct. 28.—The Archbishop of Milan, in a pastoral letter, urged all Catholics to vote in the Elections, both municipal and national, and maintained that the relations between Church and State should continue to be governed by the Lateran Treaty and the Concordat. The Allies ought not to ask the people to submit to "the burden of a shameful and humiliating armistice", as a people who had fought alongside them for freedom did not deserve that treatment.

Oct. 30.—The Government decided to hold local elections before

the end of the year and General Elections for the constituent Assembly before the end of April.

Nov. 2.—The Government, in a statement, said alarming reports were coming from Istria and generally from line B on the other side of the Morgan Line. It had delivered a strong Note to the Allied Commission and Governments on the subject and suggested the necessity for stronger control for pacification so as to avoid measures which would lead to the economic disintegration of the region.

JAPAN. *Oct. 22.*—Gen. MacArthur ordered (1) the abolition of military drill and ultra-nationalistic teaching, and their replacement by educational courses on representative government, international peace, the dignity of the individual, and rights of free assembly, speech, and religion; (2) the dismissal of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic teachers; (3) the prohibition of discrimination against any student or teacher on grounds of race, nationality, creed, politics, or social position; (4) the revision of text books and the teaching of the occupation authorities' objectives and policies and the responsibility of the Japanese war lords and their supporters for the country's downfall.

The Japanese Government announced the beginning of the dissolution of the Zubaitzu combines.

Oct. 30.—The Allied military police raided a Tokyo black market and arrested 2 Italian consular and diplomatic officials, several U.S. soldiers, and some Japanese.

Nov. 2.—Gen. Abe, chief of the secret police, surrendered to the U.S. authorities in Tokyo.

Nov. 4.—Demonstrators in Tokyo supporting Indonesian independence, and representing "the International Independence Youth Movement", called on Gen. MacArthur to ask the U.S.A. to mediate in Java and Indo-China, and to prevent Dutch forces from landing in Java.

JAVA. *Oct. 23.*—Gen. Christison and Mr. Denning (Adm. Mountbatten's political adviser) met Soekarno, Hatta, and other leading members of the republican "Cabinet" in Batavia. Mr. Denning made it clear that Britain recognized only the Dutch Government.

Oct. 24.—Dr. Soekarno told the press that his "Government" was in complete control of the public services and that the administration was running smoothly. He accused the Dutch of flooding the country with newly made Japanese guilders which was adding to the difficulties of inflation. He wanted the advice of American economists, and American financial and technical help to develop the country. A treaty could be made with the Dutch allowing them to retain their financial holdings. He claimed that his movement was equally strong in Sumatra and Bali.

In a broadcast, Dr. Soekarno invited the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and China to intervene on behalf of the Nationalists. He admitted his collaboration with the Japanese, having been misled by their false promises of support for Indonesian Independence.

Oct. 25.—Amir Sjarifudin, Dr. Soekarno's Minister of Information,

stated that a third mediating party should be present at preliminary talks between the Dutch and the Indonesians.

Troops of the 49th Indian Brigade landed at Surabaya.

Oct. 27.—British aircraft dropped leaflets announcing the institution of a military government in Surabaya, and stating that after Oct. 30 it would be an offence, punishable by death, for anyone except the regular civil police to carry arms.

Oct. 28.—Dr. van Mook announced that the Nationalists had been advised where and when he would receive them.

Fighting between British troops and Indonesian extremists began in Surabaya when British officers were attacked on their way to a meeting with the civil police chiefs. Brigade H.Q. and the guards at various internee camps were attacked.

A British staff officer in Batavia urged Dr. Soekarno to bring extremists in Surabaya under control. Dr. Soekarno stated that the B.K.R. (the Peace Preservation Corps), which was included amongst the extremists, was acting contrary to orders, and he denounced the extremist leader at Surabaya.

Oct. 29.—Fighting continued in Surabaya.

Dr. Soekarno, Dr. Hatta, and Amir Sjarifudin (the Governor of East Java) arrived at Surabaya. Dr. Soekarno and Brig. Mallaby broadcast a joint appeal to the Indonesians to stop fighting. Fighting ceased almost everywhere.

Oct. 30.—Fighting started again in Surabaya.

Gen. Hawthorn arrived in Surabaya, and conferred with Dr. Soekarno, Dr. Hatta, and Amir Sjarifudin. They agreed that: (1) fighting should cease immediately; (2) that order except in the 2 areas of the city occupied by the British should be maintained by the Indonesians; and (3) a liaison officer should be established for carrying the agreement into effect. Gen. Hawthorn stated that the British would continue fighting unless his orders were obeyed. Fighting ceased.

Brig. Mallaby was murdered while visiting Indonesian posts to arrange a cease fire at Surabaya.

Oct. 31.—Gen. Christison broadcast a warning that "unprovoked attacks upon the British forces cannot, in any circumstances, be permitted, and unless the Indonesians who have committed these acts surrender to my forces, I intend to bring the whole weight of my sea, land, and air forces, and all the weapons of modern warfare against them until they are crushed". He warned all Indonesians to have nothing to do with the extremists, asking them to co-operate with the British forces, adding "if force is used against my troops it will be met with force".

Dr. Soekarno was summoned to Gen. Christison's H.Q. He expressed the "greatest regret" that fighting had been renewed and that Brigadier Mallaby had become a victim of the disorders, and said. "We have ordered a stop to the fighting and shall take appropriate measures to master the situation. I shall myself maintain close co-operation with the Allied army. If there is the slightest trouble, it will be enough to call me personally to settle it".

Fighting between Gurkha troops and Indonesians broke out at Magelang. Firing ceased at Surabaya, from where all European women and children were being evacuated by sea and air.

There were reported to be some 15,000 armed Indonesians in the Surabaya area. Fighting was also reported at Semarang.

Dr. van Mook met Dr. Soekarno and other leaders in Batavia for an informal exchange of views. Soekarno then went to Semarang and tried, without success, to arrange a meeting with the British brigadier and the local extremists, who adopted a truculent attitude. Later he went to Jogjakarta, an extremist centre. The situation in East Java was officially described as "almost war".

Statement by the Colonial Minister. (*see The Netherlands.*)

Nov. 1.—Col. Pugh, Brigadier Mallaby's successor, reported that the insurgent leaders, with whom he was trying to keep the peace, were truculent. The cruiser *Sussex* and several destroyers arrived at Surabaya, and landed troops. U.S. aircraft also dropped supplies.

It was stated in Batavia that the Indonesians had so far done nothing to honour the undertaking in the Hawthorn-Soekarno agreement to hand over hostages and prisoners, of whom they held an unknown number.

Nov. 2.—Fighting continued at Magelang, despite a cease fire arranged for the previous evening, which the Indonesians ignored.

It was announced that Gen. Nakamura had been arrested at Semarang and would be tried for allowing Japanese arms, etc., to go to the Indonesians. (At Jogjakarta they had taken over 62 aircraft, 1,800 bombs, 80 mortars, and other arms when they occupied the airfield on Oct. 22 and disarmed the Japanese.)

It was learnt that detailed Dutch proposals had been handed to the Indonesians the previous evening.

Nov. 3.—Dutch Government's statement about the negotiations. (*see The Netherlands.*)

Nov. 4.—Soekarno returned to Batavia, after signing with Brig. Bethell an agreement to stop the Magelang fighting. It was announced in Batavia that the British Army there would give no more press conferences, but only "hand-outs" twice a day.

More Indian troops landed at Surabaya, and the evacuation of Dutch women and children in British warships continued.

Heavy firing was reported in Batavia, and British troops were in action against looters.

MANCHURIA. Oct. 28.—Reports reaching America showed that the Russians had not yet given permission for Chinese troops to land at Dairen or Port Arthur, and that Soviet troops were removing machinery from the country. Communist forces had, however, been allowed to occupy large areas in south-west Manchuria, and were believed to have been supplied by the Russians with captured Japanese equipment.

Oct. 30.—Communist spokesmen stated that Gen. Chu Teh had recently ordered 4 of his generals into Manchuria, but denied that the

Russians had allowed Communist troops to enter as a military body; they had, however, let them come in as civilians, and these troops had since secured Japanese weapons.

THE NETHERLANDS. Oct. 30.—Queen Wilhelmina in England. (see *Great Britain*.)

Oct. 31.—The Colonial Minister stated that the meeting arranged in Batavia between Dr. van Mook and Dr. Soekarno was against the direct orders of the Government, and action would be taken accordingly.

Nov. 3.—It was announced in the Hague that Dr. van Mook was negotiating with Soekarno against the expressed instructions of the Government.

NORWAY. Oct. 24.—Quisling was executed.

Oct. 31.—The Labour Party formed a Labour Cabinet. Hr. Torp became Minister of Supply and Reconstruction; Hr. Brofoss, Finance; Hr. Gundersen, Justice; Hr. Langhelle, Labour; Hr. Hauge, Defence; Hr. Fjeld, Agriculture. The other ministries remained unchanged.

PALESTINE. Oct. 22.—Several thousand more British troops arrived. 173 Jewish illegal immigrants landed.

Oct. 24.—A Jew and an Arab were sentenced to death for the possession of arms and ammunition.

Oct. 29.—A conference in Jaffa, sponsored by the new Arab Front decided to re-establish the Arab Higher Committee which, had been dissolved by the Government in 1936. The Arab League would be asked to consult the Higher Committee before taking any action regarding Palestine. The conference was attended by all political parties except the Palestine Arab (Husseini) party who claimed to represent the big majority of the Arab population, and opposed taking any steps, particularly the re-establishment of the Higher Committee, until the deported leaders were allowed to return.

Nov. 1.—Railway lines were cut in the night at 153 places, at Haifa 2 police launches were damaged and at Jaffa one was sunk. One British soldier, one Palestinian policeman, and 2 railwaymen were killed, and others injured. At Haifa an explosion occurred at the oil refineries, and at Lydda station 6 people were killed. A curfew was imposed by the British Military authorities. In police action against the terrorists 3 of them were killed.

Nov. 2.—The resignation of Lord Gort, owing to ill-health, was announced.

Arab transport in Jerusalem stopped work in protest against the Balfour Declaration.

Haganah (a Jewish defence organization), in a broadcast, placed the responsibility for the sabotage on the "Jewish National Volunteer Resistance Movement".

The *Palestine Post* (believed to reflect the views of the Jewish Agency) said the sabotage represented a new, of not unexpected step in the

defiance which the Jewish people were driven to proclaim once it became clear that the White Paper was to continue in force. It hinted that the outrages were not the work of "terrorists alone" but of the *Haganah*.

Nov. 4.—The curfew was extended in northern Palestine to last from 5.30 p.m. to 5.30 a.m. Built-up areas were excluded except for Haifa. British warships arrived in the port.

PERSIA. Oct. 22.—The Premier, M. Sadh, resigned.

Oct. 24.—The Teheran paper *Kanum*, in an open letter to the Soviet Embassy asked: Why, after the Soviet declaration of the evacuation of their troops from Teheran, were armed Russian soldiers still there; why were they still occupying 55 buildings, and how many were still stationed at Teheran railway station and what was their business there?

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Oct. 26.—President Truman's statement on the Hukbalthaps and quisling officers. (*see U.S.A.*)

Oct. 29.—Fighting was reported in Luzon between the Filipino army and the Hukbalthaps. The whole of central Luzon was said to be an "armed camp" and almost every household was in possession of arms. The military police were mostly ex-guerrillas in sympathy with the "Huks".

POLAND. Oct. 22.—Press reports from U.S. sources stated that the concentration camp at Oswiecim was operating "under Polish auspices", and that the total number of prisoners held by the Government was 100,000.

British arrangements for the repatriation of the armed forces. (*see Great Britain.*)

Oct. 23.—The Ambassador in Paris told the press that the new deployment of Soviet troops throughout Poland was the outcome of an official request to the U.S.S.R. for forces to help the Polish authorities to deal with deserters from the Red Army who had been terrorizing the countryside.

Oct. 25.—The Polish authorities in Breslau announced that the 200,000 Germans still there would have to move to Germany. The city president stated that 40,000 Poles had already been resettled there.

Nov. 4.—The Foreign Minister in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

RUMANIA. Oct. 22.—British protest against the Soviet-Rumanian economic agreement. (*see Great Britain.*)

Oct. 24.—Dr. Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party, told the press: "M. Groza's Government is the most hateful Rumania has ever possessed. The manner in which it was imposed on our country cannot be associated with democratic principles. The present Government holds its power thanks only to its armed guards, censorship, and a régime of terror." He described M. Tatarescu, the Foreign Minister, as "the man who steered Rumanian policy towards Hitlerism", and

stated that he had been appointed Foreign Minister at the request of the Soviet Government. The National Peasant Party, he said, had always fought for a policy of friendship with the U.S.S.R.

SOUTH AFRICA. Oct. 28.—The Hon. Gideon Brand van Zyl was appointed Governor-General.

Oct. 30.—Gen. Smuts, speaking in Capetown, said that the Charter of the United Nations was a "long range plan which dealt with problems of war in the future. It is not concerned with results of this war and the chaos which now threatens to engulf Europe". The immediate prospects were "dark and ominous in the extreme", and if the Council of Foreign Ministers were to find it impossible to agree "let an international peace conference be convened and the conscience of nations brought to bear on problems which their leaders find too hard to solve".

SPAIN. Oct. 22.—A decree was published prohibiting illegal entry into homes unless in exceptional cases; granting the rights of assembly and association; restoring freedom of expression (except against the fundamental principles of the State), freedom of residence, the right to petition for work, freedom of enterprise, and the right of property.

Nov. 1.—It was announced that the British and U.S. Governments had authorized the resumption of the sale of oil to Spain.

Nov. 3.—It was learnt that the Government had invited 50,000 children from the devastated areas of Europe to Spain for the winter.

SWEDEN. Oct. 22.—The Prime Minister stated in the *Riksdag* that the Government's policy was to prevent the country from being forced into any *bloc*, since the formation of hostile *blocs* would undermine the United Nations Security Organization.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON. Oct. 28.—Admission to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. (*see Canada.*)

Nov. 2.—Demonstrations took place against Zionism in Beirut and Damascus, and the press reprinted recent speeches by President Khoury in which he described Zionism as an enterprise of violence and exploitation, and referred to it as the enemy of all Arab countries. In Beirut a general strike was declared, and the Premier, addressing a crowd, said the Lebanon served, and would continue to serve, the cause of the Palestine Arabs.

TRANSJORDAN. Oct. 31.—The Emir Abdullah received Lord Alanbrooke, Lord Gort, and Gen. Paget in Amman.

TURKEY. Nov. 1.—The President, addressing the Grand National Assembly, explained how they had always stood by the Allies, disregarding German intrigues and pressure, and had kept their army mobilized to defend the frontier from Rhodes to the Caucasus. They had fulfilled their obligations under the Montreux Convention. He regretted that such facts had been ignored or distorted by other coun-

tries. He also stated that: "No part of Turkish territory can be claimed by anybody". They had been opposed to dictatorial principles, and the Government aimed at giving the country a freer political life. Elections would be held in 1947 with a direct and secret ballot, and in the meantime the laws of the press and of associations would be amended, though not in response to demagogic clamour.

Nov. 2.—A U.S. Note *re* the Montreux Convention was handed to the Foreign Minister by the American Ambassador.

U.S.A. Oct. 22.—It was officially announced that the Government had informed the U.S.S.R. and Britain that the conclusion of any long term economic agreement of importance during the armistice period with Hungary or other former Axis satellite States was the responsibility of the "Big Three" and should be considered by them.

Oct. 23.—Mr. Truman, addressing Congress, said that the U.S.A. had a greater fighting strength than any other nation. He recommended the preservation of small armed forces, and one year's military training for all so that there would be a general reserve of male citizens trained and ready for emergencies.

Oct. 24.—The United Nations Charter was ratified by the U.S.S.R., bringing the total number of ratifications to 29. Mr. Byrnes subsequently signed the protocol bringing the Organization into force, stating that the United Nations Charter was "now a part of the law of nations".

The British Minister of State arrived in Washington.

Oct. 25.—The State Department announced that the Government were negotiating with the U.S.S.R. on Far Eastern problems, and that the U.S.S.R. was not insisting on a Control Council for Japan on the Berlin model.

Oct. 26.—The President stated that the stability of the Philippine Government was being threatened by the Hukbalthaps (the guerrilla army) which had not disbanded. He had asked the High Commissioner to make a prompt investigation of agrarian unrest and of the Hukbalthaps. He had also asked the Attorney-General to send experts to rid the Commonwealth of quislings holding Government posts.

Oct. 27.—The President, in a Navy Day address in New York, said that when demobilization had been completed they would still have very powerful army, navy, and air forces which would be used for 4 main tasks: (1) in collaboration with the Allies, to enforce the terms of peace; (2) to fulfil their military obligations as a member of the United Nations Organization; (3) to co-operate with other American nations to preserve the territorial integrity and the political independence of the nations of the Western Hemisphere; (4) to "provide for the common defence" of the U.S.A.

The President then restated the following fundamentals of their foreign policy:

(1) We ask no territorial expansion or selfish advantage. We have no plans for aggression against any other State, large or small. We have no objective which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation.

(2) We believe in the eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force. (3) We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned. (4) We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source. This is true in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, as well as in the western hemisphere. (5) In co-operative action with our war allies we shall help the defeated enemy States to establish peaceful democratic Governments of their own free choice, and we shall try to attain a world in which Nazism, Fascism, and military aggression cannot exist. (6) We shall refuse to recognize any Government imposed on any nation by force of any foreign Power. In some cases it may be impossible to prevent the forceful imposition of such government, but the United States will not recognize any such government. (7) We believe that all nations should have the freedom of the seas and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country. (8) We believe that all States which are accepted in the society of nations should have access to the trade and raw materials of the world. (9) We believe that the sovereign States of the western hemisphere, without interference from outside the hemisphere, must work together as good neighbours in the solution of their common problems. (10) We believe that full economic collaboration between all nations, great and small, is essential for the improvement of living conditions all over the world and the establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want. (11) We shall continue to strive to promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion throughout the peace-loving areas of the world. (12) We are convinced that the preservation of peace between the nations requires a United Nations Organization composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force if necessary to ensure peace.

The President added that the immediate and greatest threat was that of disillusionment and loss of faith in international co-operation. The atomic bomb did not alter their basic foreign policy, but it made the development and application of their policy more urgent. Discussions on the atomic bomb with Britain and Canada would soon be begun but they would not be concerned with the process of manufacturing it or any other instruments of war.

Oct. 28.—The State Department published orders given to Gen. Clark in June, 1945, in connexion with the occupation of Austria. German domination and Nazi influence were to be eliminated and he was to bear in mind the necessity of ensuring that Austria be reconstructed as a free, independent, democratic State.

Oct. 29.—Gen. Marshall stated in New York that demobilization in the U.S.A. had become "the disintegration not only of the armed forces but apparently of all conception of world responsibility . . . The fulfilment of our responsibilities requires positive, active effort and sacrifice, and above all it is a continuing process . . . The possibilities of atomic

explosion make it more imperative than ever before that the U.S. should keep itself militarily strong and use this strength to promote a co-operative world order".

Oct. 30.—The Far Eastern Advisory Commission met in Washington. The nations represented were, the U.S.A., Britain, France, China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and India.

The War Department stated that 79,265 airmen of the U.S.A.A.F., and 79,281 of Bomber Command of the R.A.F. had been killed in raids over Germany.

The Government, after consultation with the other American Republics, recognized the new Government in Venezuela.

The House of Representatives passed unanimously the Senate's proposals for the provision of a peace-time Navy of 1,082 combat ships.

The first meeting of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission was held in Washington.

Oct. 31.—The President stated that the major problems facing the Government were (1) the control of atomic energy; (2) the strengthening of international relations; (3) the merging of the army and navy into a simple defence department; (4) the stabilizing of prices, and wages; (5) the evolution of a fair and equitable system of taxation; and (6) the reconciliation of management and labour.

Mr. Byrnes told the press that the U.S.A. would never join any European group hostile to the U.S.S.R. They appreciated the Soviet people's determination not to tolerate policies directed against their country's security and way of life.

It was announced that India, Greece and Peru had delivered their ratifications of the United Nations Charter to the State Department.

Nov. 1.—The House of Representatives passed a Bill appropriating \$550 million for U.N.R.R.A.

The State Department announced that the problem posed by the Russian demand for an Allied control council in Japan was being decided by the United States, Britain, Russia, and China, and not by all 10 members of the Advisory Commission.

Nov. 2.—Mr. Byrnes announced that normal relations with the Brazilian Government would continue. The question of recognition did not arise.

Nov. 3.—It was learnt that the Government's Note to Turkey proposed a revision of the Montreux Convention, but with the control of the Dardanelles remaining in Turkish hands.

U.S.S.R. *Oct. 22.*—U.S. and British Notes on Soviet-Hungarian and Soviet-Rumanian economic agreements. (*see U.S.A. and Great Britain.*)

Oct. 24.—Press protest against Soviet troops in Teheran. (*see Persia.*)

Marshal Stalin received the U.S. Ambassador, who handed him a letter from President Truman.

Oct. 25.—President Kalinin's speech to peasant district leaders was published. He warned them that theirs was still the only Socialist

State in the world and that antagonism to the system still existed. The country's economic and cultural power should be raised, as well as its ability to defend itself.

Oct. 26.—Finnish-Russian border delimited. (see *Finland*.)

Nov. 1.—M. Molotov rejected as "in general not solid" the Anglo-American Correspondents' Association in Moscow's protest against the censorship. The correspondents had complained that (1) the Soviet Union, alone among the Allies retained a strict war-time censorship of views written by foreign correspondents; (2) censorship extending to politics, economics, cultural affairs, and every aspect of life in the U.S.S.R. created distrust abroad of all news from the U.S.S.R.; (3) censors distorted the meaning of messages, were inconsistent, and uninformed of current events; (4) messages were frequently considerably delayed and sometimes lost; (5) news from non-Soviet sources and dealing with non-Soviet matters were also censored. They requested that the same conditions for free reporting which the Soviet journalists had in Britain and the U.S.A. should be established in the U.S.S.R.

Nov. 2.—Moscow radio stated that "the reactionary insistence on the preservation of the atomic bomb secret is actuated by the desire to pursue power diplomacy by threatening humanity with armed action. Some elements are out for the monopoly of the new weapon on the pretext of national defence, but everyone knows that it is purely an offensive weapon".

Nov. 3.—The *Moscow News* published an article criticizing the attitude of the U.S.A. about the atomic bomb, and the *New Times* attacked British intervention in Indo-China and Java.

Nov. 4.—A writer in *Pravda* appealed for a continuation in peace of the spirit of co-operation which prevailed during the war. The steps of the great path followed by the Allies were Teheran, Yalta, and Berlin, and only this course could lead to a successful solution of post-war problems. A Moscow radio commentator declared that "the promotion of co-operation between the Western democracies and the Soviet Union is the demand of the hour. There are, however, efforts being made to discredit the work of the Soviet Union for peace. It is the work of followers of Hitler who still remain. . . ."

VENEZUELA. Oct. 22.—It was learnt that Romulo Bettancourt had been proclaimed provisional President of the new Government. Under his leadership the rebels had seized lend-lease material and pilots trained in the U.S.A.

Oct. 23.—Sgr. Morales, Foreign Minister in the new Government, told the press that they would comply with all the international commitments of the previous Governments.

Oct. 30.—U.S. recognition of new Government. (see *U.S.A.*)

YUGOSLAVIA. Nov. 2.—Marshal Tito, in a speech dealing with charges that his Government was not democratic, said they must never forget for a moment that their enemies wanted to distract their attention from the most important of their concerns, the defence of their State. These enemies tried to revive old rivalries in order to cause trouble.

Who was it who said they were not democrats? he asked, and declared, "We should not be democrats if we did not see the danger and if we forgot our duty to defend our country".

Italian statement *re* conditions in Istria. (*see Italy.*)

MR. BEVIN'S SPEECH ON CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

SPEAKING in Parliament on Oct. 26 on conditions in Europe Mr. Bevin stated that there was now in Europe a spiritual hunger more devastating even than physical hunger. There was a need for people to express themselves freely through free Parliaments. The present European tragedy was the culmination of nearly 30 years of war. If they wished to outlaw war they should outlaw the statesmen responsible for stirring up racial hatreds, and for setting people against each other.

Unless immediate action was taken and everything at the Allies' disposal was used, there would be a terrible epidemic in Europe in the coming winter, nor would the devastation be limited by frontiers or the Channel.

They must remember the efforts that Poland and Czechoslovakia had made to preserve and build their nationality and culture, only to have their work broken up by Henlein and the stooges and agents of Hitler. The eastern countries had had their governmental machinery completely destroyed, and one would not expect an efficient organism to be created within 6 months. The Government had expected that after the defeat of Germany there might be some form of central government left there, but the country was left in a state of complete anarchy. A system had to be devised to take the place of a non-existent organization.

He did not think that frontiers and spheres of influence were as important as they used to be in view of the development of science, and did not believe that the transfer of territory meant so much in security, but nations which had been attacked looked for security, and the only real solution was to allow the smoke of war to drift away, to let fear die down, and confidence and co-operation take its place.

They had spent 6 years in inflicting the maximum damage on Germany, and they were handicapped by the fact that owing to the destruction of all freedom there the people had lost all sense of judgment, and did not heed the warnings given them as to what the food situation would be if they prolonged the war.

They had to build a defence against epidemics, but resistance in the United Kingdom was pretty low, and they had to balance that resistance against what they did overseas. The shortages in Europe were due in part to the failure of exporting countries to make a maximum contribution to world needs. Additional supplies must be organized on an international basis, and they must look to the exporting countries to

make a much bigger contribution. He was told that Argentina was burning maize for fuel because she could get no oil. Politics intervened to prevent fuel going there and maize being shipped from there to the U.S.A., Canada, and Britain, so that wheat could be diverted to Europe.

As to U.N.R.R.A., if Congress did not vote another £450 million, it would be broken and the situation would soon be disastrous. Britain readily agreed to pay her 1 per cent of the national income if America did the same. He regarded the evolution of U.N.R.R.A. in the past 2 months as most remarkable as regards its efficiency.

When he arrived in Berlin he was faced with the situation that from the Neisse to the Oder almost the whole area had been very nearly cleared; it was a vacuum. Coal mines needed working, and it was obvious that the right thing to do administratively was to put this area in the Polish zone, giving them the Oder for their transport. Owing to the adoption of the Curzon Line between 2 and 3 million Poles had been given the option to move westward into the new Poland, and as far as transport allowed large numbers were doing so. They then took steps to prevent the drive that was going on from both Poland and Czechoslovakia into Germany by a decision that there should be a hold up, but the evidence at the moment was that some of the Germans were drifting back into the Polish zone, and east of Stettin there was a tendency for a few of those who went out to come back.

In addition, some 4 million Germans had left Poland and Czechoslovakia. Hungary and other countries added large numbers, probably up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million. Then there were the $2\frac{1}{2}$ million moving into Poland, and 3 million Sudeten Germans being moved into Austria. Finally, 10 million forced labourers had to be moved back into Italy, France, and elsewhere. No one except the Russians knew how many Germans had gone to work in Russia. The overwhelming majority of the people coming into the western zone were women and children, and that was another terrific problem.

At the Council of Foreign Ministers the U.S. Government raised the question of the waterways, and was quite willing to set to work all the drags and machinery they possessed to clear the Rhine, Oder, Elbe, and Danube rivers. If that were done it would not endanger Russia by one iota—or any other country. "But there is that to be considered", he said, "and we must not forget it; and therefore things are left to the military commands, with the result that parts of the rivers are cleared and parts are not . . . There are fertilizers in one place and other areas where the harvest will be bad because they cannot get those fertilizers. It is a question of the distribution of what is now available in Europe if only transport can be got to work. I make this most urgent appeal to my colleagues among all the Allies: 'Whatever we may have to settle about our future relationships let us use every economic measure we have to stop the ordinary man or woman, who is not a party to this quarrel at all, from suffering and going on to starvation'."

Then as to the Danube Basin. The only way to feed Europe was for the eastern and middle parts, which could produce a surplus of food, to feed the industrial areas. Now all the areas were deficiency areas. In

certain countries in the East there were great armies living off the country, and he had thought it would be a good thing if the Allied Control Councils in the Danube Basin were got together to see what could be done and whether there was a surplus of food anywhere. In Yugoslavia food production was limited because, for some reason which he could not see, they were maintaining an army of 400,000 to 600,000 men. It would be better if that army were growing food for next year. "We are not going to attack Yugoslavia", he declared, "... We have not got it in our minds to attack anybody, and the sooner those fears can be got out of the way the better it will be."

In the Ruhr, the production had risen from 1,200,000 tons of hard coal in June to nearly 3 million in September, despite great difficulties and handicaps. There was no coal available in Germany for domestic uses, and the greatest job they had at the moment was to keep the schools and industries going. As to the waterways, they had done their best in clearing the Rhine, which was entirely unnavigable, and had established a new European Central Inland Transport Organization which was now conferring with a committee of British, U.S., and French military representatives, assisted by others from Holland and Belgium which they had set up at Duisberg. "There are very great difficulties in making the organization work", he added, "and, as I have said, there was this great opposition in regard to the waterways."

There was as yet no equitable balance of distribution throughout the area. As to the release of military stores, practically the only lorries available in the liberated territories were U.N.R.R.A. lorries, and they had recently released to U.N.R.R.A. all the lorries they could, but lorries were only a very small thing compared with rail and waterways. And the lorries were held up for petrol. He thought they already had enough organizations; what was really needed was an acceptance of certain fundamental principles. "Are we going", he asked, "to try the economic approach for the redevelopment of the world with less fear than we have hitherto had?" He had reserved his position at Potsdam on the Ruhr and the Rhine—he considered that France had every right to regard it as essential that Germany should be deprived of the power to build up warlike power again, but he felt that some steps must be taken which would secure the development of the standard of life of the people and the use of their skill, but not allow that great economic power to become part of another war machine. Therefore, on the organization side, if ultimately they could get certain fundamentals accepted, making for the recreation of the life of the common people and the obliteration of the past from their minds and so give them a real chance, if only the nations could approach the matter without a sense of fear and that terrible feeling of insecurity, he believed that they could very quickly rehabilitate Europe on peaceful lines which would be of benefit to all of them.